

FARMS AND FARMERS.

SHORT TALKS WITH FARMERS ON FARM TOPICS.

Advice in regard to purchasing fertilizers—Corn and Wheat Bran as Food for Horses and Cattle—The Best Fertilizer for Fruit and Land—Brown-Corn and its Preparation for Market.

Purchasing Fertilizers.

The farmer is often perplexed about what brand of fertilizers he should purchase. The names of these have become legion; each manufacturer has several different kinds, each of which is better than the others of any one brand. Now let us assure our farming friends that this is all the sheerest nonsense. A manufacturer often has from three to six names for the same article, or if they differ at all, the difference is exceedingly trifling and unworthy of a moment's consideration. All reputable manufacturers use about the same materials and compound them in about the same proportions. There are three leading kinds of fertilizers—acid phosphate, ammoniated phosphate, or guano as they are usually termed; and varieties of the above two, containing potash. Phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash are the three substances in them considered valuable. Now, if you wish to satisfy yourself of the truth of the statement made, that all the different brands are essentially the same thing, look at the tables of analysis of fertilizers published yearly by the department of agriculture or the experiment stations of the different states. You will find that at the south the phosphoric acid available varies from between 9 and 10 to 12 percent, the ammonia from 2 to 3 percent, and the potash from 1 to 2 percent, in guano. In acid phosphate the phosphoric acid varies from 10 to 13 percent. One fertilizer of the same general class differs from another, therefore, not in the nature of its contents but in the quantities of them, one may contain some more of the same substance than another. The point to be looked after, therefore, is the quantity of the above three valuable ingredients any particular brand may contain. This you can find out only from analysis. Let the manufacturer, or his agent, present a guaranteed analysis of his goods, and then you can estimate their value in comparison with others. To illustrate: If a farmer can buy an acid phosphate containing 12 percent of available phosphoric acid at \$20 a ton, the phosphoric acid in it costs him 81 cents per pound. If he could buy an article containing 14 percent of available phosphoric acid at \$23.33 a ton, he would also pay just 81 cents a pound for his phosphoric acid. Would he make less by purchasing the dearer article? There would be neither loss nor gain, except in the matter of hauling and handling. Quantities of each kind which contained equal amounts of phosphoric acid, would produce equally good effects on his crops. The farmer would have to use more of the cheaper article, but more of it would cost him no more than a smaller proportionate quantity of the dearer article. As a rule the dearer article is the cheaper because freights on it are less.

Another point about fertilizers is, perhaps worthy of the farmers' looking into, to wit: the source of the ammonia contained in them. If the substance used to furnish ammonia be cotton seed meal or dried blood, it is all right. If it be leather scraps, it is another matter. How is the farmer to know the difference? In a general way by the locality where the fertilizer is manufactured. Cotton seed meal is made at the south; it is handy to the southern manufacturer; the freight on it to his works is small; the probabilities are he will use it. There is nothing better. Acid phosphate and cotton seed meal mixed in proper proportions, (3 to 1) makes a first-class fertilizer. Fertilizers made near large slaughtering establishments are for like reason apt to contain blood. Such as are made in the vicinity of large shoe manufacturers are more liable to contain leather scrap. Analysis, however, is the main reliance of the farmer; he ought to study tables of analyses until he understands them fully, and can calculate for himself the relative value of different articles. Let him rely on these rather than the statements of oily-tongued dealers.

W. L. J.

THE FARM QUESTION BOX.

Dr. W. L. Jones, confessed the highest and safest agricultural authority in the south, presides over this department. He solicits practical suggestions from farmers and others interested.

G. W. S., Conyers, Ga.: I have about twelve acres of land that has been in cultivation a few years. I should like to make a bale of cotton per acre this year. I can make arrangements for as much cotton seed meal and phosphate as I want. In addition to this I have six or seven tons of stable and cow manure that has had no rain on it. This I can easily grind as fine as cotton seed meal and have it dry. I would be glad to know the proper quantities of each to use to secure the best results. The quality of land is gray, but is very productive.

As your land is productive, it must contain all the ingredients needed for a high quantity and proportion. A deficiency of any one essential substance would destroy its productivity. The presumption, therefore, is, that to increase the yield, a complete, fairly proportioned manure should be applied—one that will increase the quantity not of one substance, but of every fertilizing ingredient in the soil. Out of the materials you have, such an one can be made. Six tons of manure will allow 1,000 pounds to an acre. To this add 300 pounds of phosphate and 75 pounds of cotton seed meal. Don't be tempted to add more meal than that, if you add more you will lose it. The materials ought to be thoroughly mixed and put in the drill a couple of weeks before planting cotton, to allow the first flush of fermentation of the meal and stable manure to pass by, otherwise the roots of the young cotton are liable to be injured. We are not prepared to say that the above manuring will produce a bale of cotton to the acre; but we should certainly expect good results from it. If you are willing to risk a larger application to the acre increase the several ingredients in the same proportion.

1. What is the value of wheat bran as food for horses and cattle?
2. Does feeding corn to colts have a tendency to make them go blind?
3. Please tell me something about buckwheat. What kind of land is it adapted to? Is it good for selling? Where can I get seed?
J. B. G.

1. Wheat bran is very excellent food for both horses and colts. It contains rather too much albuminous matter (protein) in comparison with the other ingredients, but as long forage is usually deficient in protein, a combination of bran with it makes a fairly well balanced ration. Bran is sometimes rather too laxative, when fed continuously and exclusively; in such event the diet must be varied occasionally. Bran is improved by mixture with corn meal, and the latter is likewise improved by admixture with bran. Bran is rich in phosphates and for that reason is valuable to young animals as a bone producing substance.

2. An exclusive corn diet is generally supposed to induce blindness. So wide spread a belief is very apt to have a grain of truth in it. The large amount of fat in corn is quite stimulating to animals, especially in warm weather, when it is not needed to keep up the heat of the body. Anything which tends to indigestion, affects the eyes injuriously. Corn will

founder a horse, oats rarely or never does. As founder is inflammation, it shows that corn is susceptible of inducing it, and if in the foot why not in the eye.

3. Buckwheat will grow on any kind of soil. At the north it is often sown on poor, thin soils, to be turned under as a manuring crop. Never heard of its being used for feeding to stock in its green state, and should not think it adapted to that purpose. Some seed is raised in the mountains of North Carolina, and occasionally is offered for sale by seedsmen in Atlanta.

J. A. C., Geneva, Ga., December 30.—Ist. I have a piece of fresh land, cleared last winter; the land has a coat of rotten leaves and fine straw on it; also a fine coat of peat vines. I want to put in cotton this year, and I wish to put two hundred pounds of cotton seed to the acre. I wish to know if it will pay me to add two hundred pounds of acid phosphate to the acre; or what quantity of phosphate would pay best mixed with the amount of cotton seed I propose to use.

2d. I have another piece of land, that has been in cultivation two years, had it in cotton this year. I made six heavy bales of cotton of nine acres. I had the rows four feet apart, and the cotton layed in the middle of the row. The cotton would not, if the fall had been wet. I used no fertilizer under cotton. On said land, and the substance of each would give best results. Land is dark gray with clay subsoil. Would it be best to put rows wider apart; or, what distance would be best. Cotton seed used was large seed, and made two bales to the acre. If it had fruited as it ought; weed was from four to six feet tall.

1. Fresh land usually contains a full supply of nitrogenous matter. Fresh land with a coat of peat vines is sure to contain enough of that substance in an available form for cotton. As cotton seed is chiefly valuable for its nitrogen, it is extremely doubtful if it larger applications of that substance would pay on such land as you describe, unless it is naturally very poor. If it is fairly productive land, we should be inclined to advise the use of the 200 pounds of acid phosphate alone, without any cotton seed. But if you prefer to use them, it would be better to reduce the quantity one-half—say ten bushels to 200 pounds of phosphate. The 20 bushels of seed would call for 400 pounds of phosphate to make a properly balanced manure for such land, and that would be rather an excessive application. Except under the most favorable of high culture (deep breaking through cultivation, and previous liberal manuring) such heavy applications will not pay. A large portion of the fertilizer will not be recovered back in the crops produced.

2. The rank, large weed on the land in question indicates most clearly that no nitrogenous manure is needed. As cotton seed meal contains a large quantity of nitrogen—some six percent—it is clearly not the manure called for by that land. Whenever there is large weed and lack of fruit, phosphate is the substance called for. Try 200 pounds of it per acre in the drill. After stirring it in the drill, run a plow through it to mix the soil. If the size of the stalks was not the result of an unusually wet season, the width of the rows had better be increased—five feet would not be too much.

J. H. H., Eufrasia, Ala.: How should broom corn be prepared for market? How long should the stem be cut from the head, and how is it put up for shipment? Can it be baled like cotton? Where can we send for broom corn? No. 12, 1886, and how much per hundred is it worth? Please answer the above explicitly.

As soon as the bloom is fully developed, cut off the heads, leaving six or eight inches of stalk attached; lay them carefully on open racks to cure. See that the heads are not tangled and that the layer on each rack is not more than three or four inches thick. After it is perfectly dry, it is baled like hay, using stalks to hold the heads in place. Have seen no seed advertised recently, and cannot quote prices. Neither have we any accurate data as to yield per acre, or the present market price. Price varies from four to eight cents per pound.

H. D. W., Columbus, Miss.: What is the best fertilizer for watermelons planted in loose sandy land?

Such soil calls for a bulky manure, abounding in well rotted vegetable matter, as a foundation. Wood mold (not leaves), or muck which has been sweetened by becoming dry and by exposure to air, or the well rotted portion of woodpile or sawdust will answer. Whichever be selected, compost at once with ashes, say four quarts of ashes to a bushel of the mold or muck. Moisture the compost that the proper changes in it may speedily develop. When ready to prepare the hills (which should be done ten days before planting time) mix with the above compost one pound of cotton seed meal and a half pound of acid phosphate. Mix all very thoroughly. Now open furrows ten feet apart, running a large turn plow, the first round three feet from the second, and then breaking out between the two as if heading land. This will leave a deep wide furrow. If necessary deepen and widen it still more with a large wide shovel. Mark off hills along this furrow ten feet apart, put in a bushel of the manure, or a half bushel of it if you prefer, and work it up thoroughly with the soil and into a broad, flat hill some three feet along the furrow, putting a layer of soil two inches thick over the mixed soil and manure. The thorough mixing of soil and manure is of the first importance, otherwise the young plants are liable to be killed by such active and caustic substances as cotton seed meal and ashes. We have never tried it, but for starting early melons, it is probable that a little pinch of nitrate of soda placed near the seed would serve a good purpose. No other substance supplies nitrogen in so quickly available form; and whilst the ground is still cool, and decomposition goes on slowly, this substance might stimulate the plants to more rapid growth. It should be finely ground and mixed freely with earth before it is applied.

C. W. T., Huntersville, S. C.: I have a lot of stable and cow manure that I want to take out, but do not wish to apply to land till planting time. How would it do to clean out stables and sheds and put in pens with acid phosphate, say one sack to twenty-five bushels of manure, wet thoroughly and tramp hard; then cover with plank to shelter from excess of rain? Would it be better by planting time? Stables and stalls are so full that I have to take some of it out.

The method of treating stable manure that you suggest is one that is very extensively practiced, and with most excellent results. From the first of February to planting time would not exceed three months, and there is no danger of a properly prepared compost becoming injured that time. But it must not only be properly moistened and tramped at first, but must be kept moist continually. If upon examination it is found to be too hot, holes must be made through the mass with crowbar or stick, and water poured in freely. Such examinations should be made at short intervals, especially at first when fermentation is apt to be excessive. We regret that we cannot give the addresses asked for. The fertilizer alluded to in a part of your letter is not here produced, is a very good one, as good as any on the market, probably; but we are not prepared to say it is superior to all others.

So PREVALENT AND FATAL has Consumption become, that it is now everywhere dreaded as the scourge of humanity; and yet, in their former stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily relieved and controlled by resorting promptly to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectant, a curative specially adapted to soothe and strengthen the Bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and loosen and remove all obstruction. It is a certain remedy for Asthma, and also for Coughs and Colds.

STONO PHOSPHATE COMPANY.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS.

SOLUBLE GUANO (highly ammoniated)
DISOLVED BONE
ACID PHOSPHATE
ASH ELEMENT
FLOATS
GERMAN KAINIT
HIGH GRADE RICE FERTILIZER
COTTON SEED MEAL
COTTON SEED HULL ASHES

Office, No. 12 Broad Street.
All orders promptly filled.

cc23-6m R. M. MEANS, Treasurer.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—TO THE SUPERIOR COURT of said county. The petition of S. M. Juman, E. J. Howell, L. W. Curry, A. J. Canlier, J. L. Finton, Thos. Schumann, H. G. Hutchinson and J. W. Rankin, shows that they desire to have themselves and such others as may be associated with them incorporated under the name and style of

"THE ATLANTA GLASS COMPANY."

The object of said incorporation is the erection and maintenance of a factory for the manufacture and sale of all sorts of glassware, bottles, window glass, and all such articles commonly manufactured or sold by like establishments, including every device and process that may be devised for the purpose. The place of business to be in said county, and the capital stock of said corporation to be fifty thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares, each of the par value of one dollar, shall be actually paid in before beginning business, and they ask the privilege and right to increase said capital stock to one hundred thousand dollars.

To this end the petitioners desire the power to hold property, real or personal, to be sued, to have a corporate seal and to exercise and have all other powers and rights commonly conferred upon corporations by the laws of the State of Georgia, and to do all such things as may be necessary or proper in order to carry out the purposes hereinbefore set forth and during the term of years therein expressed, and the renewal of the expiration of said term. And petitioners will ever pray.

Witness my hand and seal of said county, this 27th day of December, 1886, C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

Filed for record December 27, 1886, C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

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Property of estate, James Lochry to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said estate James Lochry and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage and street proper of Hunter street, with helian block.

Also at the same time and place the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 45 feet on Crew street, between Clarke and Fulton streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 1, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Crew street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 20 feet on Crew street, between Clarke and Fulton streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 2, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Crew street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 3, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 4, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 5, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 6, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 7, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 8, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 9, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 10, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 11, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 12, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 13, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 14, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 15, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 16, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 17, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 18, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 19, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 20, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 21, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 22, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 23, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 24, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. F. Faciona, to satisfy a \$1000 mortgage in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. F. Faciona and said property for the proportion of cost of paying the mortgage or street proper of Hunter street with helian block.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 40 feet on said street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 25, on said

